

shows what interesting questions offer themselves to our notice on a careful comparison of British and Continental *Heterocera*. But few, however, have private collections of this kind, and until adequate provision is made in the public museums, little advance will be possible.

Kingstown, Ireland :

February, 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF *SCOPARIA RESINEA*.

BY G. T. PORRITT, F.L.S.

On the 12th May last, I received from Mr. Eustace R. Banks a few larvæ of a *Scoparia*, which proved to be this species, and which he had found feeding under lichens and moss growing on ash trees at Corfe Castle.

Length, half to five-eighths of an inch, and of the usual *Scoparia* form : body cylindrical, of moderate bulk, and attenuated slightly at the extremities. Head, with the frontal and anal plates highly polished, and the large round tubercles also glossy : the tubercles, together with the deeply cut segmental divisions, and a slight transverse ridge on each segment, give to the skin a wrinkled appearance.

The ground-colour is a sort of greenish-yellow, very similar indeed to the colour of the lichens on which the larva feeds ; head, plates, and tubercles very dark bronzy-brown ; the front pair of tubercles on each segment are larger, and closer together than the hind pair ; and in young specimens the front and back tubercles on each side appear to join, and so form distinct, dark, bronze, oblique streaks. When the larva is crawling, the dark green alimentary vessel shows through at the segmental divisions, as the dorsal stripe, but there are no perceptible sub-dorsal or spiracular lines.

Ventral surface and prolegs of the same colour as the ground of the dorsal area, the legs ringed with darker.

I found the first imago out on June 30th, and others appeared at intervals afterwards. During the second week in July Mr. Banks wrote me my specimens had appeared well up to time, as the species was then common with him on *apple* trees in an orchard.

Huddersfield : March 3rd, 1887.

A NEW GENUS OF *PIERINÆ* ALLIED TO *APPIAS*.

BY ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Whilst re-arranging our collection of *Pierinæ* last year, I carefully re-examined the structure of the whole of the species, and thereby discovered that amongst the forms previously associated under the generic name of *Appias* (= *Tachyris*, Wallace), characterized by

the males having a brush of hairs between the anal claspers, there were a number of species in which the females also had the last segment of the abdomen furnished with a similar brush; the species of the latter group are confined to Tropical America, Madagascar, and Southern Africa, and to them I give the name of *Glutophrissa*: though in other respects so like *Appias*, that it is hardly worth while to characterize the genus at length, I believe it to be a perfectly natural group, the whole of the species of which exhibit considerable uniformity in form and pattern.

GLUTOPHRISSA, *gen. nov.*

Affine Appiadi, abdomen autem feminarum subtus penicillo curvato instructum, vena quoque alarum anticarum radialis superior cellulae discoidali plus approximata. *Gen. typ.*, *G. Poeyi*.

The named species in the Museum collection stand as follows:—

1. *Glutophrissa Poeyi*, Butl. St. Domingo, Honduras, Quito.
2. „ *Molpadia*, Hübn. Jamaica.
3. „ *Margarita*, Hübn. Panamá.
4. „ *albunea*, Dalm. Brazil (Rio Janeiro).
5. „ *Drusilla*, Godart. Honduras.
6. „ *Castalia*, Fabric. Brazil.
7. „ *flavida*, ♀, Mabilles. Madagascar.
8. „ *Saba* (♂ = *matuta*), Fabr. Ashanti, Old Calabar, S. Leone.
9. „ *Malatha*, Boisd. Madagascar.

Allied to the last two species is one from Natal, which appears not to have been named, but which I believe to be a constant type, perfectly distinct from the Madagascar and West Coast forms; at any rate, it would be surprising to find that a southern form exhibited great variation in pattern, whilst its western representative remained absolutely constant in this respect; I have seen a considerable number of examples of *G. Saba* from Old Calabar, and the differences between them were quite insignificant. Several mistakes have been made in sexing *G. Saba*, its true male is the *Pieris matuta* of Doubleday, which comes in every collection with it. *P. orbona* (which has been supposed to be its male by Messrs. Mabilles, Saalmüller, and others) is a *Pinacopteryx*, close to *P. Larima* and *P. alba*, and, doubtless, has a female of the *Gonoris rapæ* type, like all the other species of *Pinacopteryx*.

British Museum:

February, 1887.

Early appearance of Anthophora pilipes, Fab.—On the 25th of this month I saw a male of this bee flying round the yellow crocus in a garden in Wotton-under-Edge. On the 27th I saw several of the same sex on the same flowers, and boxed one for the sake of the early date. Last year the first seen was on April 3rd, which is late. The usual time of appearance here is about the middle of March. No doubt, should the present sunny weather continue, it will be out in numbers in a few days.—R. C. L. PERKINS, Lisle House, Wotton-under-Edge: February 28th, 1887.